

SLN REGISTRATION #WI040003

24(c) CHECKLIST

I. ADMINISTRATIVE	
State: <u>Wisconsin</u>	SLN No. <u>WI 040003</u>
Date Registered: <u>7/1/04</u>	90-Day Date: <u>10/21/04</u>
Site: <u>Haverach</u>	
Pest/Problem: <u>Heart Rot</u>	
Specific Special Local Need: <u>use of Wye Application, Replacement of 24(c) with 524-512</u>	
Was the EPA Application/Notification Form Submitted? <u>yes</u>	Was all the required information provided on the form? <u>yes</u>
Is this registration for a changed use pattern? <u>NO</u>	If yes, has an FR Notice been prepared in accordance with 40 CFR §152.102? <u>N/A</u>

II. LABELING	
ALL LABELS: Does label state "FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN (STATE)?"	
NEW PRODUCT (Full Label):	NEW USE OF REGISTERED PRODUCT (Supplemental Label):
Does label meet all applicable criteria of 40 CFR §156.10? <div style="list-style-type: none; padding-left: 0;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Product Name <input type="checkbox"/> Name/Address of Registrant <input type="checkbox"/> Net Contents <input type="checkbox"/> Product Registration No. <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment No. <input type="checkbox"/> Ingredient Statement <input type="checkbox"/> Precautionary labeling <input type="checkbox"/> Directions for use for special local need <input type="checkbox"/> Use classification </div>	Does label include all elements specified in 40 CFR §162.(e)(3)? <div style="list-style-type: none; padding-left: 0;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Acceptable Directions for Use? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade Name of Product? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Name & Address of Registrant? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EPA Reg. No. of regist. product? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SLN No.? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Statement prohibiting use of product in a manner inconsistent with applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the Federal label? </div>

III. UNREASONABLE ADVERSE EFFECTS AND FFDCA COMPLIANCE

Is this 24(c) for a food/feed use? yes

Or a non-food/non-feed use? _____

All Uses:

Has the 24(c) use been compared to uses on the registered label and/or previously issued 24(c)s? yes

Will the use result in unreasonable adverse effects on man or the environment? no

☐ Basis for determination:

☐ Science Division Review, dated _____ (include copy of review in file or reference file where review can be found below)

☒ Other (explain below or in separate note to file)

Label is replacement of 524-512, which is glyphosate IPA salt

Food/Feed Uses:

Are tolerances established? yes

Are tolerances adequate? yes

☐ Basis for determination:

☐ Science Division Review, dated _____ (include copy of review in file or reference file where review can be found below)

☒ Other (explain below or in separate note to file)

Determination made that K salt (Walthers) = IPA salt (524-512) break down to glyphosate, therefore allows for IPA salt acceptable for K salt

IV. DECISION AND PM CONCURRENCE

Based on I, II and III, above, the 24(c) has been found to be:

☒ In compliance with FIFRA and the 24(c) regulations

☐ Not in compliance with FIFRA and the 24(c) regulations and should be disapproved.

Reviewer: Vicki K Walters Date: 9/2/04

PM: _____ ☐ Concur ☐ Non-Concur Date: _____

STATE <u>WISCONSIN</u>	SLN NO <u>WI 040003</u>
DATE REGISTERED <u>07-01-04</u>	90-DAY DATE <u>10-21-04</u>
SPECIFIC SPECIAL LOCAL NEED _____	SITE _____
_____	PEST/PROBLEM: _____
_____	_____

1. Is the State certified to issue this type of registration? _____
2. Was the EPA Application/Notification Form submitted? _____
3. Was all the required information included on the form? _____
4. Was a confidential formula submitted (for new products)? _____
5. Is this registration for a "CHANGED USE PATTERN"? _____
6. Has an FR document been prepared for this "CHANGED USE PATTERN"? _____
7. Tolerances required? _____ Established? _____ Citation: _____
8. Full labeling being used? _____ Supplemental directions? _____
9. Does label state "FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN (State)"? _____
10. Does full label comply with 40 CFR 162.10, as follows:

a. Product name, brand or trademark?	_____
b. Name and address of registrant?	_____
c. Net contents?	_____
d. Product registration number?	_____
e. Producing establishment number?	_____
f. Ingredient statement?	_____
g. Precautionary labeling?	_____
h. Directions for use for special local need?	_____
i. Use classification?	_____

Was proper format followed? _____

11. Is supplemental directions for use labeling satisfactory? _____
12. Was supplemental labeling compared with EPA-registered label? _____

COMMENTS: _____

Form Approved, OMB No. 2070-0055



United States Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pesticide Programs, Registration Division (7505C)
Washington, DC 20460

**Application for/Notification of State Registration
of a Pesticide To Meet a Special Local Need**
(Pursuant to section 24(c) of the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as Amended)

For State Use Only
Registration No. Assigned
W104003
Date Registration Issued
July 1, 2004

1. Name and Address of Applicant for Registration Monsanto Co. 800 N. Lindbergh Blvd St. Louis, MO 63187		2. Product is (Check one) EPA-Registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EPA Registration Number 524-537 New (not EPA-registered) <input type="checkbox"/> Annual EPA Form 8570-A, Confidential Statement of Formula for new products, EPA Company Number 524	
3. Active ingredient(s) in Product glyphosate, potassium salt		4. Product Name Roundup WeatherMAX Herbicide	
5. If this is a food/feed use, a tolerance or other residue clearance is required. Cite appropriate regulations in 40 CFR Part 180, 185, and/or 186. 40 CFR 180.364: Vegetable, root and tuber group = 0.2 ppm		6. Type of Registration (Give details in item 13 or on a separate page, properly identified and attached to this form): a. To permit use of a new product. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. To amend EPA registration for one or more of the following purposes: <input type="checkbox"/> (1) To permit use on additional crops or animals. <input type="checkbox"/> (2) To permit use of additional sites. <input type="checkbox"/> (3) To permit use against additional pests. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (4) To permit use of additional application techniques or equipment. <input type="checkbox"/> (5) To permit use at different application rates. <input type="checkbox"/> (6) Other (specify below)	
7. Nature of Special Local Need (check one) <input type="checkbox"/> There is no pesticide product registered by EPA for such use. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There is no EPA-registered pesticide product which, under the magnitude of use within the State, would be as safe as the pesticide for such use within the terms and conditions of EPA registration. <input type="checkbox"/> An appropriate EPA-registered pesticide product is not available.		8. If this registration is an amendment to an EPA-registered product, is it for a "new use" as defined in 40 CFR 152.3? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (describe in item 13 below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
9. Has an EPA Registration or Experimental Use Permit for this chemical ever been (check applicable box(es), if known): <input type="checkbox"/> Sought <input type="checkbox"/> Issued <input type="checkbox"/> Denied <input type="checkbox"/> Conditioned <input type="checkbox"/> Suspended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Registration <input type="checkbox"/> Experimental Use Permit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Previous Permit Action		10. Has FIFRA section 24(c) registration for this use of the product ever, by another State, been (check appropriate box(es), if known): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sought <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Issued <input type="checkbox"/> Denied <input type="checkbox"/> Revoked If any of the above are checked, set forth in item 13 below. <input type="checkbox"/> No FIFRA section 24(c) Action	
11. Endangered Species Act (Give details in item 13 or on a separate page, properly identified and attached to this form) Identify the counties where this pesticide will be used. If Statewide, indicate "all." Provide a list of Federally protected endangered/threatened species which occur in the area of proposed use.		12. Indicate use status of Special Local Need, i.e., planned dates of use: From: 01-June-2003 To: 01-June-2006	
13. Comments (attach additional sheet, if needed) Box 8&10: This is not a new use. Tolerances have been established and SLN uses for glyphosate use on horseradish were approved in WI. Box 9: Over the top wiper application in horseradish is not part of section 3 label.		Signature of Applicant or Authorized Representative <i>[Signature]</i> Title F. Andy Hodgcock, Director, State Regulatory Affairs Telephone Number (314) 694-5486 Date 5/5/04	

Determination by State Agency

This registration is for a Special Local Need and is being issued in accordance with section 24(c) of FIFRA, as amended. To the best of our knowledge, the information above is correct, except as noted in "Comments" below or in attachments.

Name, Title and Address of State Agency Official Patricia Kandjora, Acting Special Registration Coordinator, 2811 Agriculture Drive, Madison WI 53714 Title As above Telephone Number 608-224-4547 Date 7-20-04		Comments (by State Agency Only)		Received by EPA	
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United States Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pesticide Programs, Registration Division (7505C)
Washington, DC 20460



Application for/Notification of State Registration
of a Pesticide To Meet a Special Local Need

(Pursuant to section 24(c) of the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as Amended)

For State Use Only
Registration No. Assigned
Date Registration Issued

1. Name and Address of Applicant for Registration

Monsanto Co.
800 N. Lindbergh Blvd
St. Louis, MO 63167

2. Product is (Check one)

EPA-Registered



EPA Registration Number

524-537

New (not EPA-registered)



Attach EPA Form 8570-4, Confidential Statement of
Formula for new products.

EPA Company Number

524

3. Active Ingredient(s) in Product

glyphosate, potassium salt

4. Product Name

Roundup WeatherMAX Herbicide

5. If this is a food/feed use, a tolerance or other residue clearance is
required. Cite appropriate regulations in 40 CFR Part 180, 185, and/or
186. 40 CFR 180.364: Vegetable, root and tuber group = 0.2 ppm

6. Type of Registration (Give details in Item 13 or on a separate
page, properly identified and attached to this form):

a. To permit use of a new product.



b. To amend EPA registrations for one or more of the following purposes:



(1) To permit use on additional crops or animals.



(2) To permit use at additional sites.



(3) To permit use against additional pests.



(4) To permit use of additional application techniques or equipment.



(5) To permit use at different application rates.



(6) Other (specify below)

10. Has FIFRA section 24(c) registration for this use of the
product ever, by another State, been (check appropriate
box(es), if known):

Sought



Issued



Denied



Revoked

If any of the above are checked, list States in Item 13 below.



No FIFRA section 24(c) Action

Certification

I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments
thereto are true, accurate, and complete. I acknowledge that any
knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or
imprisonment or both under applicable law.

Signature of Applicant or Authorized Representative

Title F. Andy Hedgecock Director, State Regulatory Affairs

Telephone Number

(314) 694-5486

Date

5/5/2003

7. Nature of Special Local Need (check one)



There is no pesticide product registered by EPA for such use.



There is no EPA-registered pesticide product which, under the conditions of use within
the State, would be as safe and/or as efficacious for such use within the terms and
conditions of EPA registration.



An appropriate EPA-registered pesticide product is not available.

8. If this registration is an amendment to an EPA-registered product, is it
for a "new use" as defined in 40 CFR 152.3?

Yes (discuss in Item 13 below)



No

9. Has an EPA Registration or Experimental Use Permit for this chemical ever been
(check applicable boxes), if known:

Sought



Issued



Denied



Cancelled



Suspended



Registration



Experimental Use Permit



No Previous Permit Action

11. Endangered Species Act: (Give details in Item 13 or on a separate page,
properly identified and attached to this form)

Identify the counties where this pesticide will be used. If Statewide, indicate "all."
Provide a list of Federally protected endangered/threatened species which occur in
the areas of proposed use.

12. Indicate use status of Special Local Need, i.e., planned dates of
use:

From: 01-June-2003

To: 01-June-2008

13. Comments (attach additional sheet, if needed)

Box 8&10: This is not a new use. Tolerances have been established and SLN
uses for glyphosate use on horseradish were approved in WI.
Box 9: Over the top wiper application in horseradish is not part of section 3
label.

Determination by State Agency

This registration is for a Special Local Need and is being issued in accordance with section 24(c) of FIFRA, as amended. To the best of our
knowledge, the information above is correct, except as noted in "Comments" below or in attachments.

Name, Title, and Address of State Agency Official

Comments (by State Agency Only)

Received by EPA

Title

Telephone Number

Date

MONSANTO



May 5, 2003

Ed Bergman
Certification & Licensing
Bureau of Agrichemical Management
WI Dept. of Agriculture / Trade & Consumer Protection
2811 Agriculture Drive
Madison, WI 53708
608-224-4546

MONSANTO COMPANY
800 NORTH LINDBERGH BLVD.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63167
<http://www.monsanto.com>

**Subject: Roundup WeatherMAX Herbicide, EPA Reg. No. 524-537
Application for Special Local Need (SLN) Supplemental Use
"For Wiper Applications to Control Giant Ragweed in Horseradish Production in
the State of Wisconsin"**

Dear Mr. Bergman:

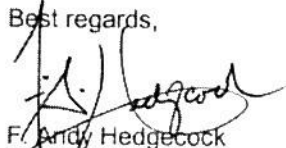
Monsanto is formally submitting the subject label for your review. If possible, we would like to cancel the current SLN no. WI-010010 "Wiper Applications in Horseradish" / Roundup UltraMAX Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 524-512) and replace it using Roundup WeatherMAX Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 524-537).

Articles included in this submission are:

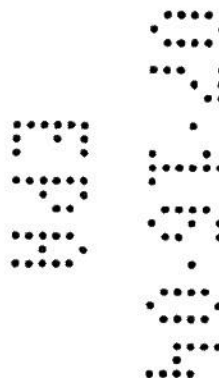
- A completed US EPA SLN application form (8570-25) with an attached list of the endangered species in the state (TESS). *February 1999*
- A copy of 40 CFR 180.364 Glyphosate; tolerances for residues – Vegetable, root and tuber, group (except sugar beet) = 0.2 ppm.
- A copy of the proposed supplemental labeling.
- A copy of the product directions for use labeling.
- A copy of the product Material Safety Data Sheet.

If you have questions about this submission please do not hesitate to call or email myself or Michelle Starke (314/694-6913, email: michelle.obermeier.starke@monsanto.com).

Best regards,


F. Andy Hedgecock
Director, State Regulatory Affairs
Email: f.andy.hedgecock@monsanto.com
314/694-5486

/enclosures



SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

SPECIAL LOCAL NEEDS REGISTRATION FOR WISCONSIN ONLY.

READ THE ENTIRE LABEL FOR ROUNDUP WEATHERMAX[®] HERBICIDE BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE USE DIRECTIONS CONTAINED IN THIS SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING.

"Label" as used in this supplemental labeling refers to the label booklet for Roundup WeatherMAX herbicide and this supplement.



EPA Reg. No. 524-537
SLN No. WI-040003

Roundup WeatherMAX is a registered trademark of Monsanto Technology LLC.

FOR WIPER APPLICATIONS TO CONTROL GIANT RAGWEED IN HORSERADISH PRODUCTION IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Keep out of reach of children.

CAUTION!

In case of an emergency involving this product, Call Collect, day or night, 314-694-4000.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with the labeling.

This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE WITH FOLIAGE, GREEN STEMS, EXPOSED NON-WOODY ROOTS OR FRUIT OF CROPS, DESIRABLE PLANTS AND TREES, BECAUSE SEVERE INJURY OR DESTRUCTION MAY RESULT. THE USER ASSUMES ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR INJURY OR DESTRUCTION ARISING FROM THE USE OF ROUNDUP WEATHERMAX HERBICIDE IN HORSERADISH PRODUCTION.

See "GENERAL INFORMATION", "MIXING" and "APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES" sections of the label booklet for Roundup WeatherMAX herbicide for essential product performance information.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Wiper applicators may be used to apply this product to control giant ragweed and other tall weeds in horseradish crops.

USE INSTRUCTIONS: Wiper applicators are devices that physically wipe appropriate amounts of this product directly onto the weed.

For Rope or Sponge Wick Applicators—Mix 1 gallon of this product in 2 gallons of water to prepare a 33 percent solution.

For Panel Applicators—Solutions ranging from 33 to 100 percent of this product in water may be used in porous-plastic wiper applicators.

Do not add surfactant to the herbicide solution.

Equipment must be designed, maintained and operated to prevent the herbicide solution from contacting desirable vegetation. Operate this equipment at ground speeds no

greater than 5 miles per hour. Performance may be improved by reducing speed in areas of heavy weed infestations to ensure adequate wiper saturation. Better results may be obtained if 2 applications are made in opposite directions.

Avoid leakage or dripping onto desirable vegetation. Adjust height of applicator to ensure adequate contact with weeds. Keep wiping surfaces clean. Be aware that, on sloping ground, the herbicide solution may migrate, causing dripping on the lower end and drying of the wicks on the upper end of a wiper applicator.

Mix only the amount of solution to be used during a 1-day period, as reduced activity may result from use of leftover solutions. Clean wiper parts immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

PRECAUTIONS, RESTRICTIONS: Do not use wiper equipment when weeds are wet. Allow at least 45 days between application and harvest.

Grower assumes all responsibility for crop losses from misapplication.

There are no rotational crop restrictions following wiper applications of this product.

Read the "LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY" in the label booklet for Roundup WeatherMAX herbicide before using. These terms apply to this supplemental labeling and if these terms are not acceptable, return the product unopened at once.

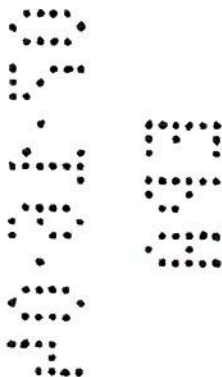
SLN No. WI-040003

Expiration Date: December 31, 2009

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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63167

06/22/2004

63003C1-39



MONSANTO COMPANY
Roundup WeatherMAX(TM) Herbicide

Version: 1.0

Page: 1
Effective date: 04/30/2002

MONSANTO COMPANY

Material Safety Data Sheet
Commercial Product

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**Product name**

Roundup WeatherMAX(TM) Herbicide

EPA Reg. No.

524-537

Chemical name

Not applicable

Synonyms

None

Company

MONSANTO COMPANY, 800 N. Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, MO, 63167

Telephone: 800-332-3111, Fax: 314-694-5557

Emergency numbers

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY, SPILL LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE, OR ACCIDENT Call CHEMTREC - Day or Night: 1-800-424-9300 toll free in the continental U.S., Puerto Rico, Canada, or Virgin Islands. For calls originating elsewhere: 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted).

FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCY - Day or Night: 314-694-4000 (collect calls accepted).

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Active ingredient**

Potassium salt of N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine; {Potassium salt of glyphosate}

Composition

COMPONENT	CAS No.	% by weight (approximate)
Potassium salt of glyphosate	70901-12-1	49
Other ingredients		51

The specific chemical identity is being withheld because it is trade secret information of Monsanto Company.

OSHA Status

This product is hazardous according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**Emergency overview**

Appearance and odour (colour/form/odour): Amber - Brown / Liquid / Odourless

CAUTION!

CAUSES MODERATE EYE IRRITATION

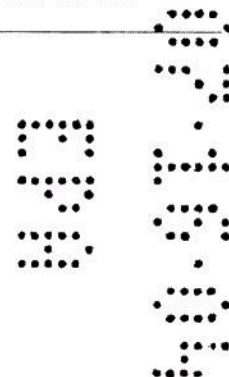
HARMFUL IF INHALED

Potential health effects**Likely routes of exposure**

Skin contact, eye contact

Eye contact, short term

Causes temporary eye irritation.

Skin contact, short term

Not expected to produce significant adverse effects when recommended use instructions are followed.

Inhalation, short term

Harmful by inhalation.

Refer to section 11 for toxicological and section 12 for environmental information.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye contact

If in eyes, hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.

Skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing, wristwatch, jewellery.
Wash affected skin with plenty of water.
Continue for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation

If inhaled, move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.

Ingestion

Immediately offer water to drink.
Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel.
If symptoms occur, get medical attention.

Advice to doctors

This product is not an inhibitor of cholinesterase.

Antidote

Treatment with atropine and oximes is not indicated.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash point

Does not flash.

Extinguishing media

Recommended: Water, foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO2)

Unusual fire and explosion hazards

- Minimise use of water to prevent environmental contamination.
- Environmental precautions: see section 6.

Hazardous products of combustion

Carbon monoxide (CO), phosphorus oxides (PxOy), nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Fire fighting equipment

- Self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

Use personal protection recommended in section 8.

Environmental precautions

SMALL QUANTITIES:

Low environmental hazard.

LARGE QUANTITIES:

Minimise spread.

Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and water ways.

Methods for cleaning up

SMALL QUANTITIES:

Flush spill area with water.

LARGE QUANTITIES:

Absorb in earth, sand or absorbent material.

Dig up heavily contaminated soil.

Collect in containers for disposal.

Refer to section 7 for types of containers.

Flush residues with small quantities of water.

Minimise use of water to prevent environmental contamination.

Refer to section 13 for disposal of spilled material.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Good industrial practice in housekeeping and personal hygiene should be followed.

Handling

Avoid contact with eyes.

When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling or contact.

Thoroughly clean equipment after use.

Do not contaminate drains, sewers and water ways when disposing of equipment rinse water.

Emptied containers retain vapour and product residue.

FOLLOW LABELED WARNINGS EVEN AFTER CONTAINER IS EMPTIED.

Storage

Compatible materials for storage: stainless steel, aluminium, fibreglass, plastic, glass lining

Incompatible materials for storage: galvanised steel, unlined mild steel, see section 10.

Keep out of reach of children.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feed.

Keep only in the original container.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Airborne exposure limits

Components	Exposure Guidelines
Potassium salt of glyphosate	No specific occupational exposure limit has been established.
Other ingredients	No specific occupational exposure limit has been established.

Engineering controls

No special requirement when used as recommended.

Eye protection

If there is significant potential for contact:

Wear chemical goggles.

Skin protection

- Wear chemical resistant gloves.
- Applicators and other handlers must wear:
 - Wear long sleeved shirt, long pants and shoes with socks.
- If there is significant potential for contact:
 - Wear face shield.
 - Wear chemical resistant clothing/footwear.

Respiratory protection

- No special requirement when used as recommended.

When recommended, consult manufacturer of personal protective equipment for the appropriate type of equipment for a given application.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

These physical data are typical values based on material tested but may vary from sample to sample. Typical values should not be construed as a guaranteed analysis of any specific lot or as specifications for the product.

Colour/colour range:	Amber - Brown
Form:	Liquid
Odour:	Odourless
Flash point:	Does not flash.
Specific gravity:	1.3573 20 °C / 15.6 °C
pH:	4.6 - 4.9 67.7 g/l
Partition coefficient (log Pow):	< 0.000 (active ingredient)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

- Stable under normal conditions of handling and storage.

Hazardous decomposition

- Thermal decomposition: Hazardous products of combustion: see section 5.

Materials to avoid/Reactivity

- Reacts with galvanised steel or unlined mild steel to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable gas that could explode.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This section is intended for use by toxicologists and other health professionals.

Data obtained on product and components are summarized below.

Acute oral toxicity

- Rat, LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg body weight
- Practically non-toxic.
- FIFRA category IV.

Acute dermal toxicity

- Rat, LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg body weight
- Practically non-toxic.
- FIFRA category IV.

Acute inhalation toxicity

- Rat, LC50, 4 hours, aerosol: > 0.77 mg/L
- Slightly toxic.

FIFRA category III.

Skin irritation

Rabbit, 3 animals, OECD 404 test:

Days to heal: 14

Primary Irritation Index (PII): 2.2/8.0

Moderate irritation.

FIFRA category III.

Eye irritation

Rabbit, 3 animals, OECD 405 test:

Days to heal: 3

Moderate irritation.

FIFRA category III.

Skin sensitization

Guinea pig, Buchler test:

Positive incidence: 0 %

N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine; {glyphosate}

Mutagenicity

In vitro and in vivo mutagenicity test(s):

Not mutagenic.

Repeated dose toxicity

Rabbit, dermal, 21 days:

NOAEL toxicity: > 5,000 mg/kg body weight/day

Target organs/systems: none

Other effects: none

Rat, oral, 3 months:

NOAEL toxicity: > 20,000 mg/kg diet

Target organs/systems: none

Other effects: none

Carcinogenicity

Mouse, oral, 24 months:

NOEL tumour: > 30,000 mg/kg diet

NOAEL toxicity: ~ 5,000 mg/kg diet

Tumours: none

Target organs/systems: liver

Other effects: decrease of body weight gain, histopathologic effects

Rat, oral, 24 months:

NOEL tumour: > 20,000 mg/kg diet

NOAEL toxicity: ~ 8,000 mg/kg diet

Tumours: none

Target organs/systems: eyes

Other effects: decrease of body weight gain, histopathologic effects

Toxicity to reproduction/fertility

Rat, oral, 3 generations:

NOAEL toxicity: > 30 mg/kg body weight

NOAEL reproduction: > 30 mg/kg body weight

Target organs/systems in parents: none

Other effects in parents: none

Target organs/systems in pups: none

Other effects in pups: none

Developmental toxicity/teratogenicity

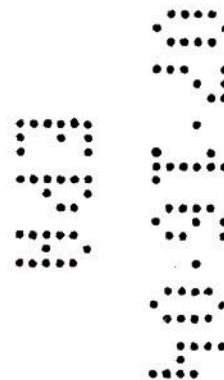
Rat, oral, 6 - 19 days of gestation:

NOAEL toxicity: 1,000 mg/kg body weight

NOAEL development: 1,000 mg/kg body weight

Other effects in mother animal: decrease of body weight gain, decrease of survival

Developmental effects: weight loss, post-implantation loss, delayed ossification



Effects on offspring only observed with maternal toxicity.

Rabbit, oral, 6 - 27 days of gestation:

NOAEL toxicity: 175 mg/kg body weight

NOAEL development: 175 mg/kg body weight

Target organs/systems in mother animal: none

Other effects in mother animal: decrease of survival

Developmental effects: none

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This section is intended for use by ecotoxicologists and other environmental specialists.

Data obtained on similar products and on components are summarized below.

Similar formulation

Aquatic toxicity, fish

Bluegill sunfish (*Lepomis macrochirus*):

Acute toxicity, 96 hours, static, LC50: 5.2 mg/L

Moderately toxic.

Common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*):

Acute toxicity, 96 hours, static, LC50: 4.0 mg/L

Moderately toxic.

Aquatic toxicity, invertebrates

Water flea (*Daphnia magna*):

Acute toxicity, 48 hours, static, LC50: 8.0 mg/L

Moderately toxic.

N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine; {glyphosate}

Aquatic toxicity, algae/aquatic plants

Diatom (*Skeletonema costatum*):

Acute toxicity, 4 days, static, EC50: 1.3 mg/L

Moderately toxic.

Duckweed (*Lemna gibba*):

Acute toxicity, 14 days, static, EC50: 25.5 mg/L

Green algae (*Selenastrum capricornutum*):

Acute toxicity, 72 hours, static, ErC50 (growth rate): 450 mg/L

Practically non-toxic.

Avian toxicity

Bobwhite quail (*Colinus virginianus*):

• Dietary toxicity, 5 days, LC50: > 4,640 mg/kg diet

• Practically non-toxic.

Mallard duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*):

• Dietary toxicity, 5 days, LC50: > 4,640 mg/kg diet

• Practically non-toxic.

Bobwhite quail (*Colinus virginianus*):

• Acute oral toxicity, LD50: > 3,851 mg/kg body weight

• Practically non-toxic.

Arthropod toxicity

Honey bee (*Apis mellifera*):

• Oral, 48 hours, LD50: 100 µg/bee

Honey bee (*Apis mellifera*):

• Contact, 48 hours, LD50: > 100 µg/bee

Practically non-toxic.

Bioaccumulation

Bluegill sunfish (*Lepomis macrochirus*):

Whole fish: BCF: < 1

No significant bioaccumulation is expected.

Dissipation

Soil, field:

Half life: 2 - 174 days

Koc: 884 - 60,000 L/kg

Adsorbs strongly to soil.

Water, aerobic:

Half life: < 7 days

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product

Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and water ways.

Recycle if appropriate facilities/equipment available.

Burn in proper incinerator.

Follow all local/regional/national/international regulations.

Container

See the individual container label for disposal information.

Emptied containers retain vapour and product residue.

Observe all labelled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned or destroyed.

Empty packaging completely.

Triple or pressure rinse empty containers.

Do NOT contaminate water when disposing of rinse waters.

Ensure packaging cannot be reused.

Do NOT re-use containers.

Store for collection by approved waste disposal service.

Recycle if appropriate facilities/equipment available.

Follow all local/regional/national/international regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The data provided in this section is for information only. Please apply the appropriate regulations to properly classify your shipment for transportation.

This product is not hazardous under the applicable DOT, ICAO/IATA, or IMDG regulations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory

Exempt

OSHA Hazardous Components

Surfactant(s)

SARA Title III Rules

Section 311/312 Hazard Categories

Immediate

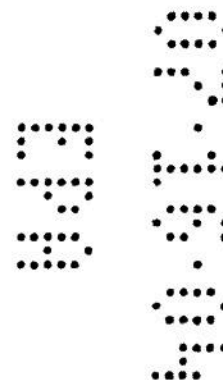
Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

Not applicable.

Section 313 Toxic Chemical(s)

Not applicable.

CERCLA Reportable quantity



Not applicable.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information given here is not necessarily exhaustive but is representative of relevant, reliable data.

Follow all local/regional/national/international regulations.

Please consult supplier if further information is needed.

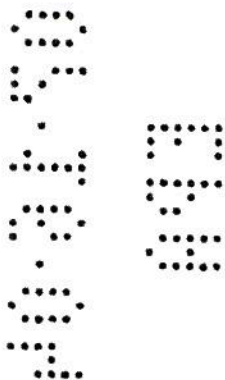
In this document the British spelling was applied.

Full denomination of most frequently used acronyms. BCF (Bioconcentration Factor), BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand), COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand), EC50 (50% effect concentration), ED50 (50% effect dose), I.M. (intramuscular), I.P. (intraperitoneal), I.V. (intravenous), K_{oc} (Soil adsorption coefficient), LC50 (50% lethality concentration), LD50 (50% lethality dose), LDLo (Lower limit of lethal dosage), LEL (Lower Explosion Limit), LOAEC (Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Concentration), LOAEL (Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level), LOEC (Lowest Observed Effect Concentration), LOEL (Lowest Observed Effect Level), MEL (Maximum Exposure limit), MTD (Maximum Tolerated Dose), NOAEC (No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration), NOAEL (No Observed Adverse Effect Level), NOEC (No Observed Effect Concentration), NOEL (No Observed Effect Level), OEL (Occupational Exposure Limit), PEL (Permissible Exposure Limit), PII (Primary Irritation Index), Pow (Partition coefficient n-octanol/water), S.C. (subcutaneous), STEL (Short-Term Exposure Limit), TLV-C (Threshold Limit Value-Ceiling), TLV-TWA (Threshold Limit Value - Time Weighted Average), UEL (Upper Explosion Limit)

This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) serves different purposes than and DOES NOT REPLACE OR MODIFY THE EPA-APPROVED PRODUCT LABELING (attached to and accompanying the product container). This MSDS provides important health, safety, and environmental information for employers, employees, emergency responders and others handling large quantities of the product in activities generally other than product use, while the labeling provides that information specifically for product use in the ordinary course. Use, storage and disposal of pesticide products are regulated by the EPA under the authority of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) through the product labeling, and all necessary and appropriate precautionary, use, storage, and disposal information is set forth on that labeling. It is a violation of federal law to use a pesticide product in any manner not prescribed on the EPA-approved label.

Although the information and recommendations set forth herein (hereinafter "Information") are presented in good faith and believed to be correct as of the date hereof, MONSANTO Company makes no representations as to the completeness or accuracy thereof. Information is supplied upon the condition that the persons receiving same will make their own determination as to its suitability for the purposes prior to use. In no event will MONSANTO Company be responsible for damages of any nature whatsoever resulting from the use of or reliance upon information. NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OF ANY OTHER NATURE ARE MADE HEREUNDER WITH RESPECT TO INFORMATION OR TO THE PRODUCT TO WHICH INFORMATION REFERS.

000000009052



EXTOXNET

Extension Toxicology Network

Pesticide Information Profiles

A Pesticide Information Project of Cooperative Extension Offices of Cornell University, Oregon State University, the University of Idaho, and the University of California at Davis and the Institute for Environmental Toxicology, Michigan State University. Major support and funding was provided by the USDA/Extension Service/National Agricultural Pesticide Impact Assessment Program.

EXTOXNET primary files maintained and archived at Oregon State University

Revised June 1996

Glyphosate

Trade and Other Names: Trade names for products containing glyphosate include Gallup, Landmaster, Pondmaster, Ranger, Roundup, Rodeo, and Touchdown. It may be used in formulations with other herbicides.

Regulatory Status: Glyphosate acid and its salts are moderately toxic compounds in EPA toxicity class II. Labels for products containing these compounds must bear the Signal Word WARNING. Glyphosate is a General Use Pesticide (GUP).

Chemical Class: Not Available

Introduction: Glyphosate is a broad-spectrum, nonselective systemic herbicide used for control of annual and perennial plants including grasses, sedges, broad-leaved weeds, and woody plants. It can be used on non-cropland as well as on a great variety of crops. Glyphosate itself is an acid, but it is commonly used in salt form, most commonly the isopropylamine salt. It may also be available in acidic or trimethylsulfonium salt forms. It is generally distributed as water-soluble concentrates and powders. The information presented here refers to the technical grade of the acid form of glyphosate, unless otherwise noted.

Formulation: Glyphosate itself is an acid, but it is commonly used in salt form, most commonly the isopropylamine salt. It may also be available in acidic or trimethylsulfonium salt forms. It is generally distributed as water-soluble concentrates and powders.

Toxicological Effects:

- **Acute toxicity:** Glyphosate is practically nontoxic by ingestion, with a reported acute oral LD50 of 5600 mg/kg in the rat. The toxicities of the technical acid (glyphosate) and the formulated product

(Roundup) are nearly the same [58,96]. The oral LD50 for the trimethylsulfonium salt is reported to be approximately 750 mg/kg in rats, which indicates moderate toxicity [58]. Formulations may show moderate toxicity as well (LD50 values between 1000 mg/kg and 5000 mg/kg) [58]. Oral LD50 values for glyphosate are greater than 10,000 mg/kg in mice, rabbits, and goats [8,96]. It is practically nontoxic by skin exposure, with reported dermal LD50 values of greater than 5000 mg/kg for the acid and isopropylamine salt. The trimethylsulfonium salt has a reported dermal LD50 of greater than 2000 mg/kg. It is reportedly not irritating to the skin of rabbits, and does not induce skin sensitization in guinea pigs [58]. It does cause eye irritation in rabbits [58]. Some formulations may cause much more extreme irritation of the skin or eyes [58]. In a number of human volunteers, patch tests produced no visible skin changes or sensitization [58]. The reported 4-hour rat inhalation LC50 values for the technical acid and salts were 5 to 12 mg/L [58], indicating moderate toxicity via this route. Some formulations may show high acute inhalation toxicity [58]. While it does contain a phosphatyl functional group, it is not structurally similar to organophosphate pesticides which contain organophosphate esters, and it does not significantly inhibit cholinesterase activity [1,58].

- **Chronic toxicity:** Studies of glyphosate lasting up to 2 years, have been conducted with rats, dogs, mice, and rabbits, and with few exceptions no effects were observed [96]. For example, in a chronic feeding study with rats, no toxic effects were observed in rats given doses as high as 400 mg/kg/day [58]. Also, no toxic effects were observed in a chronic feeding study with dogs fed up to 500 mg/kg/day, the highest dose tested [58,97].
- **Reproductive effects:** Laboratory studies show that glyphosate produces reproductive changes in test animals very rarely and then only at very high doses (over 150 mg/kg/day) [58,96]. It is unlikely that the compound would produce reproductive effects in humans.
- **Teratogenic effects:** In a teratology study with rabbits, no developmental toxicity was observed in the fetuses at the highest dose tested (350 mg/kg/day) [97]. Rats given doses up to 175 mg/kg/day on days 6 to 19 of pregnancy had offspring with no teratogenic effects, but other toxic effects were observed in both the mothers and the fetuses. No toxic effects to the fetuses occurred at 50 mg/kg/day [97]. Glyphosate does not appear to be teratogenic.
- **Mutagenic effects:** Glyphosate mutagenicity and genotoxicity assays have been negative [58]. These included the Ames test, other bacterial assays, and the Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell culture, rat bone marrow cell culture, and mouse dominant lethal assays [58]. It appears that glyphosate is not mutagenic.
- **Carcinogenic effects:** Rats given oral doses of up to 400 mg/kg/day did not show any signs of cancer, nor did dogs given oral doses of up to 500 mg/kg/day or mice fed glyphosate at doses of up to 4500 mg/kg/day [58]. It appears that glyphosate is not carcinogenic [97].
- **Organ toxicity:** Some microscopic liver and kidney changes, but no observable differences in function or toxic effects, have been seen after lifetime administration of glyphosate to test animals [97].
- **Fate in humans and animals:** Glyphosate is poorly absorbed from the digestive tract and is largely excreted unchanged by mammals. At 10 days after treatment, there were only minute amounts in the tissues of rats fed glyphosate for 3 weeks [98]. Cows, chickens, and pigs fed small amounts of glyphosate had undetectable levels (less than 0.05 ppm) in muscle tissue and fat. Levels in milk and eggs were also undetectable (less than 0.025 ppm). Glyphosate has no significant potential to accumulate in animal tissue [99].

Ecological Effects:

- **Effects on birds:** Glyphosate is slightly toxic to wild birds. The dietary LC50 in both mallards and bobwhite quail is greater than 4500 ppm [1].
- **Effects on aquatic organisms:** Technical glyphosate acid is practically nontoxic to fish and may be

slightly toxic to aquatic invertebrates. The 96-hour LC50 is 120 mg/L in bluegill sunfish, 168 mg/L in harlequin, and 86 mg/L in rainbow trout [58]. The reported 96-hour LC50 values for other aquatic species include greater than 10 mg/L in Atlantic oysters, 934 mg/L in fiddler crab, and 281 mg/L in shrimp [58]. The 48-hour LC50 for glyphosate in *Daphnia* (water flea), an important food source for freshwater fish, is 780 mg/L [58]. Some formulations may be more toxic to fish and aquatic species due to differences in toxicity between the salts and the parent acid or to surfactants used in the formulation [58,96]. There is a very low potential for the compound to build up in the tissues of aquatic invertebrates or other aquatic organisms [96].

- **Effects on other organisms:** Glyphosate is nontoxic to honeybees [1,58]. Its oral and dermal LD50 is greater than 0.1 mg/ bee [98]. The reported contact LC50 values for earthworms in soil are greater than 5000 ppm for both the glyphosate trimethylsulfonium salt and Roundup [58].

Environmental Fate:

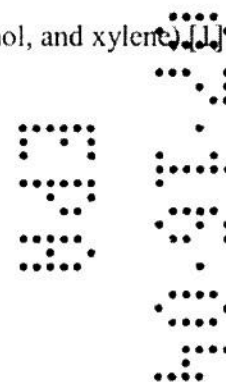
- **Breakdown in soil and groundwater:** Glyphosate is moderately persistent in soil, with an estimated average half-life of 47 days [58,11]. Reported field half-lives range from 1 to 174 days [11]. It is strongly adsorbed to most soils, even those with lower organic and clay content [11,58]. Thus, even though it is highly soluble in water, field and laboratory studies show it does not leach appreciably, and has low potential for runoff (except as adsorbed to colloidal matter) [3,11]. One estimate indicated that less than 2% of the applied chemical is lost to runoff [99]. Microbes are primarily responsible for the breakdown of the product, and volatilization or photodegradation losses will be negligible [58].
- **Breakdown in water:** In water, glyphosate is strongly adsorbed to suspended organic and mineral matter and is broken down primarily by microorganisms [6]. Its half-life in pond water ranges from 12 days to 10 weeks [97].
- **Breakdown in vegetation:** Glyphosate may be translocated throughout the plant, including to the roots. It is extensively metabolized by some plants, while remaining intact in others [1].

Physical Properties:

- **Appearance:** Glyphosate is a colorless crystal at room temperature [1].
- **Chemical Name:** N-(phosphonomethyl) glycine [1]
- **CAS Number:** 1071-83-6
- **Molecular Weight:** 169.08
- **Water Solubility:** 12,000 mg/L @ 25 C [1]
- **Solubility in Other Solvents:** i.s. in common organics (e.g., acetone, ethanol, and xylene) [1]
- **Melting Point:** 200 C [1]
- **Vapor Pressure:** negligible [1]
- **Partition Coefficient:** -3.2218 - -2.7696 [58]
- **Adsorption Coefficient:** 24,000 (estimated) [11]

Exposure Guidelines:

- **ADI:** 0.3 mg/kg/day [12]
- **MCL:** Not Available
- **RfD:** 0.1 mg/kg/day [13]
- **PEL:** Not Available
- **HA:** 0.7 mg/L (lifetime) [98]
- **TLV:** Not Available



Basic Manufacturer:

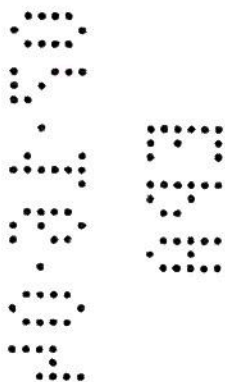
Monsanto Company
800 N. Lindbergh Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63167

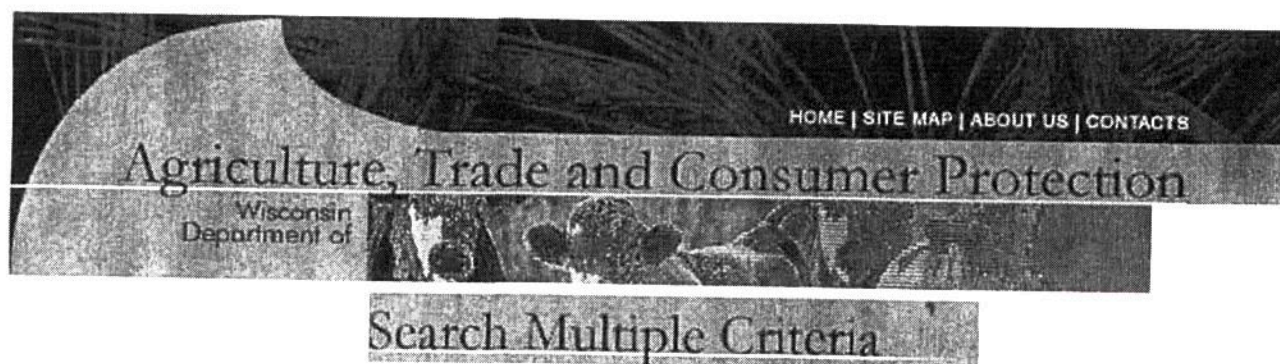
- **Phone:** 314-694-6640
- **Emergency:** 314-694-4000

References:

References for the information in this PIP can be found in Reference List Number 10

DISCLAIMER: The information in this profile does not in any way replace or supersede the information on the pesticide product labeling or other regulatory requirements. Please refer to the pesticide product labeling.





Search by Multiple Criteria

Enter/select a Site (Crop): (open search-window for sites/crops) and

Enter/select a Pest: (open search-window for pests) and

Enter/select Ingredient: (open search-window for AI's) and

Select Pesticide Type: and

Select Formulation: and

Restricted Use (RUP) Only ? ☐

(you may leave any of the above options blank to leave them out of the search)
 (if no results are found, use the 'select' functions to make sure that pest, site and AI are spelled accurately)

Search for Products that Exactly Match All these Criteria

Product Name	EPA Reg. No.	Registration Status	Expiration Date
Accord Herbicide	524-326	Discontinued	12/31/2003
Roundup D-pak Herbicide	524-494	Discontinued	12/31/2003
Roundup Solugran Dry Herbicide	524-502	Active	12/31/2003

Database Last Updated: 12/10/2003

Search By: Company Name Company ID Product Name Product EPA ID Active Ingredient Pest Site Formulation
 Pest type RUP Multiple Criteria

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Data provided by Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection in cooperation with Kelly Registration Systems, Inc. The data is freely available to anyone. Please send an email if you find incorrect information.

Legal Notices | Privacy Notice | Acceptable Use Policy
 Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection
 2811 Agriculture Drive | Madison, WI 53718

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Threatened and Endangered Species System (TESS)

Listings by State and Territory as of 05/06/2003

Wisconsin

Notes:

- Displays one record per species or population.
- Includes experimental populations and similarity of appearance listings.
- The range of a listed population does not extend beyond the states in which that population is defined.
- Includes non-nesting sea turtles and whales in State/Territory coastal waters.
- Includes species or populations under the sole jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Go to the [Threatened and Endangered Wildlife and Plants Page](#)
Go to the [TESS Home Page](#)

Back to Table of Contents

- Click on the highlighted scientific names below to view a Species Profile for each listing.

Wisconsin -- 16 listings

Animals -- 10

Status Listing

E	Butterfly, Karner blue (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>)
E	Dragonfly, Hine's emerald (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>)
T	Eagle, bald (lower 48 States) (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)
E	Higgins eye (pearly mussel) (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>)
T	Lynx, Canada (lower 48 States DPS) (<i>Lynx canadensis</i>)
E	Mapleleaf, winged (mussel) Entire; except where listed as experimental populations (<i>Quadrula fragosa</i>)
E	Plover, piping (Great Lakes watershed) (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)
T	Plover, piping (except Great Lakes watershed) (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)
E	Warbler (=wood), Kirtland's (<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>)
T	Wolf, gray Eastern Distinct Population Segment (<i>Canis lupus</i>)

Plants -- 6

Status Listing

T	Monkshood, northern wild (<i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>)
T	Thistle, Pitcher's (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>)
T	Iris, dwarf lake (<i>Iris lacustris</i>)
T	Bush-clover, prairie (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>)
T	Locoweed, Fassett's (<i>Oxytropis campestris</i> var. <i>chartacea</i>)
T	Orchid, eastern prairie fringed (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>)

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

Agrichemical Resources Management Division
Bureau of Agrichemical Management

Environmental Assessment for Proposed Special Local Need (SLN) Pesticide Label Registration

for Pre-harvest and Spot-treatments using
Glyphosate (Roundup WeatherMAX) (EPA Registration # 524-537)
Site: Horseradish
Pests: Giant Ragweed
Registrant: Monsanto Company
May 2004

I. NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROPOSED ACTION

A. Registration Authority

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (U.S.C. 136 et. Seq.) is the national law governing pesticide sale and use. Under the law pesticides must be registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under Section 3 of FIFRA, before they may enter commerce in the United States¹. In writing FIFRA, Congress realized that there may be situations when it would not be feasible for a prospective registrant to obtain a Section 3 FIFRA registration for a certain pesticide on a specific site in time to control a pest. This is common when there is a special and local need for pest control and no pesticide with a Section 3 label is available for that crop/site.

Therefore Section 24(c) of FIFRA was created, which states, in part, that "A State may provide registration for additional uses of federally registered pesticides formulated for distribution and use within that State to meet special local needs provided that use has not previously been denied, disapproved, or cancelled by the administrator." Further, the registrant must be actively seeking the addition to the corresponding Section 3 label, the name of the site for which the SLN is being sought. The federal regulations (40 CFR 162.150 – 162.156) specify procedures to be followed by States in issuing such registrations, and by EPA in reviewing the work of the States. The EPA must be immediately notified of a state registration action under 24(c) (AKA "SLN") and has 90 days to review the action and, if necessary, disapprove it.

Chapter 94.69(1)(k), Wis. Stats., authorizes the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP/Department) to adopt rules on registrations of pesticides to meet special local needs, as authorized by FIFRA, and to impose fees to cover the cost of the registration. Section ATCP 29.72, Wis. Adm. Code, states the procedures used by the Department in its SLN registration activities.

B. Background

Wisconsin has one horseradish growing operation (Huntsinger Farms near Eau Claire) that grows about 1000 acres of horseradish, annually. In some years the herbicides, Goal and Poast, have not effectively controlled giant ragweed. Giant ragweed is costly to the grower because the ragweed roots have to be sorted from the horseradish.

The most effective way to get rid of the ragweed is to do an in-row wiper treatment of the ragweed with Roundup WeatherMAX herbicide.

Monsanto had a Wisconsin SLN supplemental label for Roundup UltraMAX use on horseradish.² The company formally requested cancellation of that registration in lieu of this request.

Glyphosate is registered in Wisconsin for a variety of crop and non-crop uses. Round-up WeatherMAX contains 48.8% glyphosate, the active ingredient, in the form of it's potassium salt. The available acid equivalent for this formulation is greater than that of the voluntarily-cancelled Roundup UltraMAX (an isopropylamine salt) and therefore delivers a greater concentration, by weight, of glyphosate acid per gallon of product. This formulation difference is, according to the company, also responsible for better pumping and handling in the field than was the case with UltraMAX. The use of Round-up WeatherMAX in horseradish, would allow the growers to control troublesome weeds that can complicate their harvest. Round-up WeatherMAX is expected to be fully registered under Section 3 of FIFRA within the next one to two years.³ This SLN is necessary to cover the interim, until that registration is effective. Please see Attachment A, for the proposed supplemental label for use on this crop.)

II. EFFICACY DATA AND TOLERANCE

Roundup WeatherMAX is expected to be successful in controlling giant ragweed based on success with Roundup UltraMAX at Huntsinger Farms. A tolerance for glyphosate on horseradish is in place and IR-4 has done additional work on residues from wiper treatments that were well within the tolerance.

III. TOXICITY

See the attached toxicological profile (Attachment B & C) for glyphosate. Glyphosate recently went through EPA's re-registration process and glyphosate products did not require additional risk safety factors. According to EPA, glyphosate does not possess significant risk to children or adults.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. Environmental Fate:

By wiping ragweed that grows in the rows of horseradish, there is no anticipated significant environmental impact associated with this use of the product. No off-site movement of Roundup is expected with the wiper method of application.

Glyphosate has a relatively low potential to impact water resources. It is moderately persistent in soil (estimated average half-life of 47 days), but is tightly bound to soil particles⁴, so leaching to groundwater is unlikely. There is some potential for surface water runoff of glyphosate that is adsorbed to soil particles or colloidal matter.⁵

The wiper application method puts the pesticide directly on each weed, unlike spray methods. This use pattern virtually eliminates the potential for drift.

B. Ecological Effects ⁴

- Effects on birds: Glyphosate is slightly toxic to wild birds. The dietary LC⁵⁰ in both mallards and bobwhite quail is greater than 4500 ppm.
- Effects on aquatic organisms: Technical glyphosate acid is practically non-toxic to fish and may be slightly toxic to aquatic invertebrates. The 96-hour LC⁵⁰ is 120 mg/L in bluegill sunfish, 168 mg/L in harlequin, and 86 mg/L in rainbow trout. The 48-hour LC⁵⁰ for glyphosate in Daphnia (water flea), an important food source for freshwater fish, is 780 mg/L. Some formulations may be more toxic to fish and aquatic species due to differences in toxicity between the salts and the parent acid or to surfactants used in the formulation. There is a very low potential for the compound to build up in the tissues of aquatic invertebrates or other aquatic organisms.
- Effects on other organisms: Glyphosate is non-toxic to honeybees. Its oral and dermal LD⁵⁰ is greater than 0.1 mg/ bee. The reported contact LC⁵⁰ values for earthworms in soil are greater than 5000 ppm for both the glyphosate trimethylsulfonium salt and Roundup.

C. Precautions to protect endangered species (ES)

The Department's ES Specialist plans to run workshops that will help applicators recognize ES habitat. This SLN is proposed for wiper application to horseradish grown in any of Wisconsin's 72 counties. However, there is only one major horseradish grower that is projected to be using this product. He is located in Eau Claire County where Karner Blue Butterfly is the listed ES. Habitat identification training and adherence to label directions should help provide protection. Applicators are instructed, by the label, to not apply the product directly to water, areas where surface water is present, below the mean high water mark and to not contaminate water when disposing of waste pesticide product and rinsate. The need to dispose of rinsate is unlikely. It is somewhat difficult to thoroughly clean wiper equipment, which adds to the infrequency of doing it. Usually, wiper equipment is dedicated to a specific pesticide and not cleaned out very regularly.

Excess pesticide must be used according to label directions and managed according to pesticide use and control regulations. Disposal of the product must be carried out in accordance with state pesticide waste disposal requirements. These use and disposal requirements are published in Chapters ATPC 29, and 34, Wis. Adm. Code.

III. PERSONS, GROUPS OR AGENCIES AFFECTED BY THE REGISTRATION

Growers and processors would benefit the most from this registration. Monsanto would realize a minor increase in sales from this use. Injury to humans, from use of this product, in this method, is not expected.

IV. POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

A. No Action:

Taking no action on this request would be inappropriate. The Department received the application and is obligated to act on it.

B. Deny Request:

DATCP has made a preliminary determination that this application satisfies a special local need and that the benefits derived from the use of glyphosate on horseradish to control giant ragweed would likely exceed any impacts on the natural environment and human health. The Department is not aware of any actual significant impacts to the natural environment or human health from the wide use of glyphosate in Wisconsin.

1 Section 18 of FIFRA includes procedures to obtain approval for limited use of unregistered pesticides to deal with unanticipated pest crises.

2 Last year, Monsanto requested cancellation of their SLN supplemental label for Roundup UltraMAX on ragweed in horseradish. They no longer distribute the product in Wisconsin. In 2000, Wisconsin had a Section 18 specific exemption for use of Roundup to control ragweed in horseradish. However, with an established tolerance for Roundup on horseradish, EPA instructed the Department to inform the registrant that an SLN or Section 3 Registration would be necessary for continued use of glyphosate on this crop. Monsanto agreed to submit a 24(c) to the Department for use on horseradish until their Section 3 label is approved.

3 P. Pierson, Monsanto Product Labels Manager, (12/10/03). V. Walters, Product Registration, US EPA HQ (12/10/03).

4 Monsanto Company – "Dissipation information: Soil, Field" data

5 EXTOTOXNET: Extension Toxicology Network. Pesticide information profiles: Glyphosate. Printed from the internet – 12/15/2003

V. PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION

As a result of the analysis and review of the data related to this request, the Department has made a preliminary determination that this proposal is not a major significant action which would significantly affect the natural and human environment and therefore does not warrant an Environmental Impact Study.

Date 6/1/04 By Patricia Kandyara

The decision indicating that this document is in compliance with S. L. 11, Stats., is not final until certified by the Administrator of the Agricultural Resource Management Division or designee.

Date 6/1/04 By Nicholas J. Neher
Signature of the Administrator
Agricultural Resources Management Division

2004

Glyphosate

diammonium salt

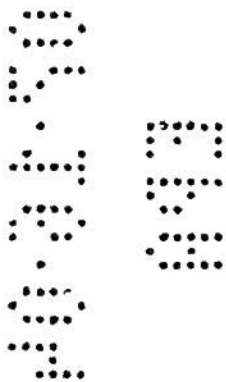
ethanolamine salt

isopropylamine salt

monommonium salt

potassium salt

triethylsulfonium salt



MONSANTO



Attachment A

MONSANTO COMPANY
800 NORTH LINDBERGH BLVD
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63167
PHONE (314) 694-1000
<http://www.monsanto.com>

June 29, 2004

Ms. Patricia Kandziora
Chemist/Acting Special Registration Coordinator
State of Wisconsin
Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
2811 Agriculture Drive
P.O. Box 8911
Madison, Wisconsin 53708-8911

**Re: Final Printed SLN Label for Wiper Applications to Control Giant Ragweed in
Horseradish Production in the State of Wisconsin
SLN No. WI-040003
Roundup WeatherMAX herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 524-537)**

Dear Ms. Kandziora:

Enclosed for your files is a copy of the final printed label for Wisconsin SLN No. WI-040003 for the use of Roundup WeatherMAX herbicide with wiper applications to control Giant Ragweed in horseradish production in the state of Wisconsin.

We have made this label available in Wisconsin through our normal distribution process.

I apologize for the delay in sending this to you. If you have any questions please feel free to contact me at 314-694-8890 or via email at annette.m.kirk@monsanto.com.

Sincerely,

Annette M. Kirk
Registration Manager

cc: J. Lambert
M. Brown

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/Revocation Date
Mint hay, fresh	0.1 ppm	12/31/02
Mint oil	5.0 ppm	12/31/02

(c) *Tolerances with regional registrations.* Tolerances with regional registration, as defined in § 180.1(n), are established for the combined residues of the herbicide pendimethalin [N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine] and its metabolite 4-[1-ethylpropyl)amino]-2-methyl-3,5-dinitrobenzyl alcohol in or on the following raw agricultural commodities as follows:

Commodity	Parts per million
Garlic	0.1

(d) *Indirect or inadvertent residues.* [Reserved]

[49 FR 15293, Apr. 18, 1984, as amended at 53 FR 3024, Feb. 3, 1988; 54 FR 13688, Apr. 5, 1989; 55 FR 26440, June 28, 1990; 58 FR 11379, Feb. 25, 1993; 58 FR 33772, June 21, 1993; 60 FR 48660, Sept. 20, 1995; 62 FR 28351, May 23, 1997; 63 FR 10547, Mar. 4, 1998; 64 FR 13088, Mar. 17, 1999; 65 FR 44696, July 19, 2000; 66 FR 11112, Feb. 22, 2001]

§ 180.362 Hexakis (2-methyl-2-phenylpropyl)distannoxane; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* Tolerances are established for the combined residues of the insecticide hexakis[2-methyl-2-phenylpropyl] distannoxane and its organotin metabolites calculated as hexakis[2-methyl-2-phenylpropyl] distannoxane in or on the following food commodities:

Commodity	Parts per million
Almonds	0.5
Almonds, hulls	80.0
Apples	15.0
Cattle, fat	0.5
Cattle, mbyop	0.5
Cattle, meat	0.5
Cherries, sour	6.0
Cherries, sweet	6.0
Citrus fruits	20.0
Citrus oil	140.0
Citrus pulp, dried	100.0
Cucumbers	4.0
Eggplant	6.0
Eggs	0.1
Goats, fat	0.5
Goats, mbyop	0.5
Goats, meat	0.5
Grapes	5.0

Commodity	Parts per million
Hogs, fat	0.5
Hogs, mbyop	0.5
Hogs, meat	0.5
Horses, fat	0.5
Horses, mbyop	0.5
Horses, meat	0.5
Milk fat	0.1
Papayas	2.0
Pecans	0.5
Peaches	10.0
Pears	15.0
Plums	4.0
Poultry, fat	0.1
Poultry, mbyop	0.1
Poultry, meat	0.1
Prunes	4.0
Prunes, dried	20.0
Raisins	20.0
Sheep, fat	0.5
Sheep, mbyop	0.5
Sheep, meat	0.5
Strawberries	10.0
Walnuts	0.5

(b) *Section 18 emergency exemptions.* [Reserved]

(c) *Tolerances with regional registrations.* Tolerances with regional registration are established for residues of the insecticide hexakis [2-methyl-2-phenylpropyl] distannoxane and its organotin metabolites calculated as hexakis [2-methyl-2-phenylpropyl] distannoxane in or on the food commodities:

Commodity	Parts per million
Raspberries	10.0

(d) *Indirect or inadvertent residues.* [Reserved]

[65 FR 33713, May 24, 2000]

§ 180.364 Glyphosate; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* Tolerances are established for residues of glyphosate (N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine) resulting from the application of glyphosate, the isopropylamine salt of glyphosate, the ethanolamine salt of glyphosate and the ammonium salt of glyphosate in or on the following food commodities:

Commodity	Parts per million
Acerola	0.2
Alfalfa, forage	175
Alfalfa, hay	400
Almond, hulls	25
Animal feed, nongrass group (except alfalfa)	200
Aloe vera	0.5
Ambarella	0.2

Commodity	Parts per million	Commodity	Parts per million
Artichoke, globe	0.2	Jaboticaba	0.2
Aspirated grain fractions	200	Jackfruit	0.2
Asparagus	0.5	Jagua, seed	0.1
Atamoya	0.2	Junberry	0.2
Avocado	0.2	Kava, roots	0.2
Bamboo shoots	0.2	Kent, forage	200
Banana	0.2	Kiwifruit	0.2
Barley, bran	30	Lesquerella, seed	0.1
Barley, grain	20	Leucaena, forage	200
Beet, sugar, dried pulp	25	Lingonberry	0.2
Beet, sugar, roots	10	Longan	0.2
Beet, sugar, tops	10	Lychee	0.2
Berry group	0.2	Mamey apple	0.2
Betelnut	1.0	Mamey sapote	0.2
Berberis	0.2	Mango	0.2
Bentley	0.2	Mangosteen	0.2
Borage, seed	0.1	Marmaladebox	0.2
Breadfruit	0.2	Meadowfoam, seed	0.1
Cactus, fruit	0.5	Misqa, flower	0.2
Cactus, pads	0.5	Mustard, seed	0.1
Canistel	0.2	Nat pine	1.0
Canola, meal	15	Nat tree, group	1.0
Canola, seed	10	Oat, grain	20
Cattle kidney	4.0	Okra	0.5
Cattle liver	0.5	Olea	0.2
Chaya	1.0	Osgano, Mexican, leaves	2.0
Chenopoda	0.2	Palm heart	0.2
Citrus, dried pulp	1.5	Palm heart, leaves	0.2
Cacao bean	0.2	Palm, oil	0.1
Cocconut	0.1	Papaya	0.2
Coffee bean	1.0	Papaya, mountain	0.2
Corn, field, forage	3.0	Passionfruit	0.2
Corn, field, grain	1.0	Pawpaw	0.2
Cotton, gossypol-free	100	Peanut	0.1
Cotton, undelinted seed	15	Peanut, forage	0.5
Cranberry	0.2	Peanut, hay	0.5
Cranberry, seed	0.1	Pepper leaf, fresh leaves	0.2
Custard apple	0.2	Peppermint, tops	200
Dale	0.2	Penita, tops	1.0
Dokudami	2.0	Persimmon	0.2
Durian	0.2	Pineapple	0.1
Egg	0.05	Pistachio	1.0
Epazote	1.0	Pomegranate	0.2
Fenugreek	0.2	Poultry, meat	0.1
Fig	0.2	Poultry, meat byproduct	1.0
Fish	0.25	Pulao	0.2
Flax, meal	3.0	Quinoa, grain	5.0
Flax, seed	4.0	Rambutan	0.2
Fruit, citrus, group	0.5	Rapeseed, meal	15
Fruit, pome, group	0.2	Rapeseed, seed	10
Fruit, stone, group	0.2	Rose apple	0.2
Galangal root	0.2	Safflower, seed	0.1
Ginger, white, flower	0.2	Salal	0.2
Goat, kidney	4.0	Sapodilla	0.2
Goat, liver	0.5	Sapote, black	0.2
Gourd, buttha, seed	0.1	Sapote, white	0.2
Governor's plum	0.2	Sesame, seed	0.1
Gow kee, leaves	0.2	Sheep, kidney	4.0
Grain, cereal, group (except barley, field corn, grain sorghum, oats and wheat)	0.1	Sheep, liver	0.5
Grain, cereal, stover and straw, group	100	Shellfish	3.0
Grape	0.2	Sorghum, grain, grain	15
Grass, forage, fodder and hay, group	200	Soursop	0.2
Guava	0.2	Soybean, seed	20
Herbs subgroup	0.2	Soybean, aspirated grain fractions	50
Hog, kidney	4.0	Soybean, forage	100
Hog, liver	0.5	Soybean, hay	200
Hop, dried cones	7.0	Soybean, hulls	100
Horse, kidney	4.0	Spanish lime	0.2
Horse, liver	0.5	Spearmint, tops	200
Kama	0.2	Spices subgroup	7.0
Kaba	0.2	Star apple	0.2
Kabu	0.2	Starfruit	0.2
Kebu	0.2	Stevia, dried leaves	1.0

Commodity	Parts per million
Strawberry	0.2
Sugar apple	0.2
Sugarcane	2.0
Sugarcane, molasses	30
Sunflower, seed	0.1
Surinam cherry	0.2
Tamarind	0.2
Tea, dried	1.0
Tea, instant	7.0
Teff, grain	5.0
Ti, leaves	0.2
Ti, roots	0.2
Ugli fruit	0.5
Vegetable, Brassica leafy, group	0.2
Vegetable, bulb, group	0.2
Vegetable, cucurbit, group	0.5
Vegetable, foliage of legume, group (except soybean forage and hay)	0.2
Vegetable, fruiting, group	0.1
Vegetable, leafy, group	0.2
Vegetable, leaves of root and tuber, group (except sugar beet tops)	0.2
Vegetable, legume, group (except soybean)	5.0
Vegetable, root and tuber, group (except sugar beet)	0.2
Wasabi, roots	0.2
Water spinach, tops	0.2
Watercress, upland	0.2
Wax jambu	0.2
Wheat, grain	5.0
Wheat, milling fractions (except flour)	20
Yacon, tuber	0.2

(b) *Section 18 emergency exemptions.* Time-limited tolerances are established for combined residues of the herbicide glyphosate, per se in connection with use of the pesticide under section 18 emergency exemptions granted by EPA. The tolerances will expire and are revoked on the dates specified in the following table.

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/revocation date
Cattle, kidney	4	2/29/00
Chickpeas	5	2/29/00
Goats, kidney	4	2/29/00
Horses, kidney	4	2/29/00
Lentils	5	2/29/00
Pea, hay	200	2/29/00
Pea, vines	60	2/29/00
Peas, dry	5	2/29/00
Sheep, kidney	4	2/29/00
Silage, hay	90	2/29/00

(c) *Tolerances with regional registrations.* [Reserved]

(d) *Indirect or inadvertent residues.* [Reserved]

[45 FR 64911, Oct. 1, 1980; 62 FR 17725, 17730, Apr. 11, 1997]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 180.364, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the

Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 180.367 n-Octyl bicycloheptenedicarboximide; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* (1) Tolerances are established for residues of the insecticide n-octyl bicycloheptene-dicarboximide, resulting from dermal application, in food commodities as follows:

Commodity	Parts per million
Cattle, fat	0.3
Goats, fat	0.3
Hogs, fat	0.3
Horses, fat	0.3
Milk, fat	0.3
Sheep, fat	0.3

(2) *N-octylbicycloheptene dicarboximide* may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(i) It is used in combination with piperonyl butoxide and pyrethrins for insect control in food-processing and food-storage areas, provided that the food is removed or covered prior to such use.

(ii) Residues in food resulting from the use described in paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section shall not exceed 10 parts per million of *N-octylbicycloheptene dicarboximide*, 10 parts per million of piperonyl butoxide, and 1 part per million of pyrethrins.

(iii) To assure safe use of the pesticide, its label and labeling shall conform to that registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and it shall be used in accordance with such label and labeling.

(b) *Section 18 emergency exemptions.* [Reserved]

(c) *Tolerances with regional registrations.* [Reserved]

(d) *Indirect or inadvertent residues.* [Reserved]

[65 FR 33713, May 24, 2000]

§ 180.368 Metolachlor; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* Tolerances are established for the combined residues (free and bound) of the herbicide metolachlor [2-chloro-N-(2-ethyl-6-methylphenyl)-N-(2-methoxy-1-methylethyl)acetamide] and its metabolites, determined as the derivatives,



March 31, 2004

Ms. Patricia Kandziora
WDATCP
P.O. Box 8911
Madison, WI 53708-8911

RE: Support for Round Up WeatherMAX Special Registration

Dear Ms. Kandziora:

The Midwest Food Processors Association, Inc. (MWFPFA), supports the special registration of Round Up WeatherMAX being considered by DATCP. We represent some of the largest brand name and private label dry bean processors located in Wisconsin. This registration is needed as specialty crop protectants are increasingly being phased out and our growers need the ability to protect and grow the crops needed for processing. The environmental assessment shows there is no significant harm to humans or the environment and we believe the registration should be granted.

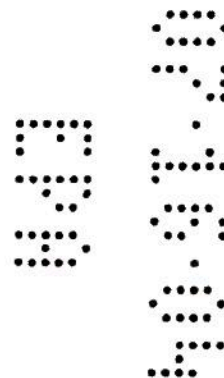
Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposal. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "John D. Exner", is positioned above the typed name.

John D. Exner, CAE
MWFPFA President/Legal Counsel

JDE



EXPERTISE AND INFLUENCE TO POWER YOUR FOOD BUSINESS

Kandziora, Patricia A DATCP

From: Daniel J. Heider [djheider@wiscmail.wisc.edu]
Sent: Monday, May 24, 2004 4:29 PM
To: Kandziora, Patricia A DATCP
Subject: Re: FW: Roundup WeatherMAX on dry beans

>
>Pat,
>
>There really are no other alternatives to the grower cleaning up escaped
>weeds like giant ragweed in horseradish. A wiper application of Roundup
>UltraMax is very effective and essential since existing horseradish
>herbicides are very weak on giant ragweed. It seems
>perfectly logical to me to grant the special local needs request,
>especially with the voluntary cancellation of the UltraMAX formulation.

thanks, Dan.

3456



State of Wisconsin
Jim Doyle, Governor

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Rod Nilsestuen, Secretary

July 1, 2004

Document Processing Desk (SLN)
Office of Pesticide Programs
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20004

Re: Application for a SLN Registration – Roundup WeatherMax (524-537)

Enclosed is a Wisconsin Application/Notification for a state registration pursuant to Section 24C of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

Product: Roundup WeatherMax
EPA Registration No.: 524-537

24(c) Applicant: Monsanto Company, 800 North Lindbergh Blvd; St. Louis, MO 63167

Purpose: To control giant ragweed in horseradish.

SLN Number: WI-040003

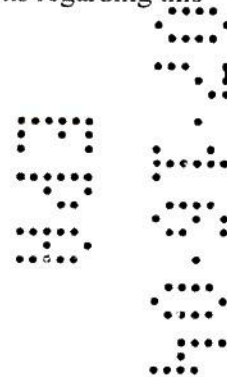
Expiration date: December 31, 2009

The effective date of the registration is July 1, 2004.

Enclosed is the SLN file, including the 24(c) label. If you have any questions regarding this registration, please call me at (608) 224-4547.

Sincerely,

Patricia Kandziora
Chemist/Acting Special Registration Coordinator
Agricultural Resources Management Division





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

July 21, 2004

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
Trade and Consumer Protection
2811 Agriculture Drive
Madison WI 53708-8911

ATTN: Patricia Kandziora, Chemist

Dear State Agency:

The Office of Pesticide Programs acknowledges receipt of the Section 24(c) application/notification for WI040003.

The package is being forwarded to the Product Manager for review.

To ensure that the Agency receives proper notification of your 24(c) applications/notifications it is necessary to us the correct mailing address. All new 24(c) applications should be sent to the following:

Document Processing Desk (SLN)
Office of Pesticide Programs - H7504C
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20460

If you have any questions concerning the administrative screening of the package please contact the Front End Unit at (703)305-7406.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Barbara Punnett".

Front End Processing Staff
Information Services Branch
Information Resources and Services Division